

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1853.

British Policy—The Present Negotiations.

At a time when negotiations are pending between England and the United States to settle the fishery difficulty and to modify their commercial relations, it will be useful to look at the policy of Great Britain in its general bearing, and with regard to this country in particular.

The maritime and commercial greatness of England rose upon the ruins of the fleets and mercantile marine of rival nations. Here is the foundation of that immense commerce and vast colonial empire which covers every sea and is seated on every continent; and here is found the secret of her power. We see this little island in the northern ocean, not much larger than the State of Virginia, hold the straits, the peninsulas, the isthmuses, and the impregnable Malas in every hemisphere. The keys of oceans and seas, and the gates of continents; we have seen it break down the power of the mightiest man who made empires his tributaries and vassals; we have seen its abundant resources subsidizing immense armies when all Europe was bankrupt; and we ask through what means, by what steps, and under what system of policy such results have been attained. "Maritime superiority" has been the watchword, as it has stimulated the jealousy and ambition of the far-seeing statesmen of England for ages. The fate of the Spanish armada, of the fleets of Holland and Portugal, and in later times of France and those of Europe combined, shows their unswerving and successful policy. The popular songs of the English people have been inspired by their naval triumphs. In every village, in every tavern, and at the plough and loom, and among those who never saw the sea, we may hear song, with pride and enthusiasm, "Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves," or "The wooden walls of England." The choicest niches and most prominent places in St. Paul's and in Westminster Abbey are filled with monuments to naval heroes. Englishmen may admire their WELLINGTONS and their MARLBOROUGHs, but they love their NELSONs, and raise the proudest and highest columns to their fame. And well may they do so, for their navy has been the chief instrument of erecting an empire greater than any in the records of history.

The ambition to acquire and maintain maritime superiority and monopoly, not only with respect to foreign countries but to her own colonies, her own offspring and people, was exhibited by England from the earliest days of colonial dependency to the time of our independence. The Plymouth colony had not been established half a century before an English "writer of high authority" remarked that "New England is the most prejudicial plantation to this kingdom." Because, "of all the American plantations his Majesty has none so apt for building of shipping as New England, nor any comparably so qualified for the breeding of seamen, not only by reason of the natural industry of that people, but principally by reason of their cod and mackerel fisheries; and, in my poor opinion, there is nothing more prejudicial, and in prospect more dangerous, to any mother kingdom than the increase of shipping in her colonies' plantations or provinces." The same unnatural jealousy was shown through all our colonial history, as if the British landed and commercial aristocracy could foresee the future of America. After a long period of vexations and oppressions to prevent the maritime growth of the colonies, Lord NORTH crowned them all by his cruel and barbarous bill of the 10th of February, 1775, "to restrain the trade and commerce of the provinces, colonies, and plantations of North America." We need not go through the history of this monopolizing policy to show how constantly and tenaciously England held to her purpose of destroying or checking the growth of any commercial power, either foreign or colonial.

Her presumptions demands on the questions of "right of search" and of "neutrality," which led to the war of 1812, and the assumption of "mistress of the seas," arose from the same motive. From her first naval battle, when she felt her power, and from the earliest time when this commercial age began to dawn, to the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, and to the birth of steam navigation, England has had this one supreme idea and has pursued one object. These things are familiar to the students of history, and the instances we refer to are sufficient for our purpose.

But it may be said that England has learned or will learn that such a policy is inapplicable and unreasonable in the present day. Doubtless she has learned that it is impossible to the extent she pursued it previous to the war of 1812. And of late years the modification of her commercial code and navigation laws shows that she comprehends, in some degree, the great difference between the past and the present. Still, with a people so conservative and egotistical as the English, who have attained to such a degree of national power and greatness under a system of maritime domination, and who look to precedent for their guide in almost everything, it would be very difficult for them to believe their power waning, either in fact, or relatively by the growth of other nations. They will in their national pride, looking to the past, cling to the idea that they still "rule the waves." To their minds Neptune, with the trident which is stamped on their coin, is still as truly emblematic of their ocean empire. And though they would not pretend to the right of search, or any thing so outrageous in the present day, they still assume to interfere with the international, and in many cases with the internal, relations and affairs of other nations, European and cis-Atlantic. Having possessions in almost every part of the globe, they find a pretence when they have no real

interest or right to interfere. Especially has England been unnecessarily, and perhaps we might say offensively, obnoxious with matters pertaining to this continent, and with regard to Cuba and Central America. We have been too long without a counteracting policy. Let us learn from England; and, while we do not copy her arrogant exclusiveness, we may usefully copy her in having a fixed policy to make our country powerful and useful, and in having a profound foresight in our diplomatic negotiations.

With regard to the questions now pending between the governments of this country and Great Britain, we think it would be of advantage to our negotiations if they had this fact of English assumption and policy impressed upon their minds. Jealousy of the astonishing growth and extraordinary maritime and commercial development of America is the principal cause of all the difficulties we have had or may have with England. Our fairy-like yachts, our flying clippers, and our unrivalled steamships, have in the last few years startled the British Neptune, and made him look round for expedients to prevent the threatened transfer of the empire of the seas. England has now a rival whose commerce cannot be destroyed as in former times with other nations; her stupendous navy would be unable to restrain the growth of that commerce. The relations of countries and the circumstances of the age in which we live are so different; now superior skill and greater energy in peaceful avocations are more than a match for navies and armies in raising a people to the highest degree of greatness. Under this change in the state of things England changes her tactics. She would exclude us from the fisheries, that great nursery of our seamen. Or if she abates the rigorous application of her own interpretation of our treaty rights, she would make her position the lever by which she may exact more than an equivalent in the modification of our navigation and revenue system. Her whole diplomatic policy will now be directed to sustain her shipping interest, to weaken us, or, if she cannot do this, to obtain such advantages as will enable her to keep pace with us. Hence she desires the privilege of the coasting trade. True, she asks it for her colonies; but to give it to the colonies is to give it to her. We shall always find that all her diplomacy tends to one object—to maintain or increase, positively or relatively, her maritime strength; for in this, as we have observed, lies the secret of her power and the sources of her wealth.

We shall reserve, for a future article, the question of reciprocal trade between the North American colonies and the United States. It is of the utmost importance that our Government should watch the astute and sagacious policy of our commercial rival.

The "Sentinel" Office.

We learn that Mr. TUCKER has taken the large building on the Avenue just east of Tiber bridge, and lately occupied by Mr. SELLERS. Preparations for commencing the *Sentinel* are rapidly going forward.

Relief of the New Orleans Sufferers.

We learn, on inquiry of the Mayor of Washington, that upwards of three thousand dollars have already been collected for this purpose, and that by telegraph, on Wednesday, he, through the banking house of Corecoran and Riggs, authorized the payment of two thousand dollars to the proper authorities of New Orleans.

New Publications.

We have received from the publisher Godley's *Book for September*. It contains the usual excellent engravings, fashion-plates, and entertaining reading.

We are indebted to BUCKINGHAM, of the literary depot under the National Hotel, for copies of *Gleaner's Pictorial* and *Barnum's Illustrated News* for this week. Both papers continue their engravings of articles exhibiting at the Crystal Palace, and of other matters of interest.

Also, *Arthur's Home Magazine* for September. It appears, from the brief opportunity we have had to examine it, to be filled with a variety of entertaining reading.

STATISTICS OF THE FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—The *New Orleans Bulletin* of the 11th, in an article on the extent of the epidemic in this and former years, furnishes the following information:

In 1822 the deaths from yellow fever were 808—or 1 in 53.28 of the entire population. In 1841 the deaths were 1,325—or 1 in 78.12 of the population. In 1847 the deaths were 2,252 from yellow fever and 1,924 of other diseases—the population 90,000. This season, up to the 11th, the deaths had reached 3,039 from yellow fever, besides 1,747 from other causes. The most fatal day this season was the 5th of August, when 206 died of yellow fever. In 1847 the highest number of deaths in any one day from the fever was 77; in 1841, 43 deaths; in 1833, 53; in 1822, 60.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The Whig State Central Committee of Maryland calls upon the Whigs of the several counties to hold primary meetings on Thursday, 25th inst., to elect delegates to the County Convention, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, which meets in this city on the first of September. The Whigs of Baltimore will also meet for the same purpose, in their respective wards, on Tuesday, 23d inst.

HON. AUGUST BELMONT.—In the New York *National Democrat* of Wednesday appears a letter addressed by J. A. Westervelt and others to August Belmont, tendering him a public dinner previous to his leaving the United States, as Charge to Netherlands, and also Mr. B.'s reply, declining the same.

HON. EDMUND BURKE.—The *Baltimore Argus* of Wednesday makes the following inquiry: "Can it be true?—It is stated that Edmund Burke is the author of the Native American Address in which the President and his Cabinet are so foully abused. Can it be true? We should like to know."

Colonel A. P. FIELD, of New Orleans, and formerly of St. Louis, Missouri, an eminent lawyer, died on the 10th instant of yellow fever, at Ocean Springs, Louisiana.

ELECTRICITY VS. THE TELEGRAPH.—Shortly after noon yesterday a storm which was raging between here and Philadelphia took possession of the telegraph wires. The lightning was attracted along the wires, and exploded with a loud report in the office in the Sun buildings, damaging some of the magnets so as to render their repair necessary. The operators who were at the instruments at the time felt the shock quite sensibly.

(Baltimore American, yesterday.)

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1853.

George Sanders has not yet received his commission as Consul to London, although he left the city to-day perfectly well assured that the parchment will follow him soon. I understand he expects to sail for Liverpool the last of this month. It is seldom that an appointment is so bitterly opposed on one hand and so warmly supported on the other as George's has been; but he cannot fail of success, especially as religious intolerance forms one wing of his enemy's forces. I doubt whether any one thing could strengthen the President's determination to appoint a friend more than the knowledge of the fact that he is opposed by organized sectarian influences. It is well that it is so. Patriotic men everywhere will applaud the most decided rebuke that can be administered to those who seek to effect party or political purposes by sectarianism.

There is not a word of political gossip this evening. The Executive Departments seem to be going on the even tenor of their way, without developing anything new or striking.

The United States steamer Powhatan has been heard from again, at the East Indies on the 10th May last, having arrived at Mauritius in eleven and a half days from the Cape of Good Hope. Her officers and crew were all well. She was to leave immediately for Macao to join Perry's squadron, and of course has long since taken her departure for Japan.

The frigate Savannah, destined to be the flagship of our squadron on the Brazil station, is expected to sail from Hampton Roads to-morrow.

J. S. Thrasher, esq., of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and Major John P. Heiss, formerly of the Washington Union, and now of the New Orleans *Delta*, were both in town to-day. They represent the ravages of the fever to be appalling. Major Heiss left the city for New York this evening.

The Hon. Truman Smith, who returned to the city a day or two since from the Lake Superior copper region, exhibits a splendid array of specimens of the precious metal, some of the ores yielding as high as ninety and ninety-five per cent. He represents these copper mines as productive beyond all former expectations. It is questionable, indeed, whether the gold mines of California are as really valuable to the country as those copper veins in the heart of our empire.

Brevet Captain Seth Williams, of the 1st artillery, and adjutant of the Military Academy, has been appointed an assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, vice William M. Mackall, promoted.

Mr. John Stevens, of N. C., has been promoted to the third class clerkship in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury made vacant by the death of the late Colonel James Creevy; and Mr. Granville S. Oldfield, Jr., of Maryland, was promoted to the clerkship in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury made vacant by the promotion of Stevens.

From the Union of yesterday.

Important.

We lay before our readers, from the Department of State, a copy of a despatch received not long since from Mr. J. Nevett Steele, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Venezuela, in relation to a subject possessing unusual interest at this time. If the plant described in that communication is in fact a remedy for the frightful disease which is now desolating some of our cities, and which is an annual visitant, so unwelcome, and so destructive of human life, the information now presented to the public is in the highest degree important. Mr. Steele supposes that, if the plant is not actually indigenous to the United States, it may be readily reproduced here under favorable circumstances. If so, its virtues as a medicine can, and we trust will, be speedily tested. We understand that the Secretary of State has directed a part of the seed to be placed in the hands of the Government horticulturist in this city, and the remainder to be forwarded to distinguished professional gentlemen connected with the Medical University in New Orleans.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

CARACAS, March 8, 1853.

Sir: The annexed extract from a private letter of the British Vice-Consul at Ciudad Bolivar, to the British Acting Consul General at Ciudad Bolivar, contains an account of a recently discovered remedy for the yellow fever, relates to a matter of so much interest to our southern cities that I have deemed it proper to send it to you. Its statements are confirmed by the testimony of several very respectable persons now in this city. The "verberna" to which the extract refers as having produced such wonderful cures at Ciudad Bolivar, is, I understand, known in the South American flora as the "verberna Braziliensis," and spoken of by Humboldt as the "verberna Caracensis." It is found in great abundance in the neighborhood of this city, where the nights are usually quite cool; and it seems therefore probable, that if it does not already exist in the southern parts of the United States, it would readily grow there in any moist soil with a southern exposure. I am informed that if it be sown in the spring the plants will be large enough for use in the month of August.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. NEVETT STEELE.

To the Honorable SECRETARY OF STATE.

Extract of a private letter from her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul General at Caracas: "An old woman, named Mariquita Orfila, has discovered a perfect remedy for the black vomit and yellow fever, by means of which several persons have been completely cured after a consultation of doctors had declared that the cases were hopeless, and that the patients must die in a few hours. The remedy is the juice of the pound leaves of the 'verberna,' given in small doses three times a day, and injections of the same every two hours until the bowels are emptied. The 'verberna' is a wild shrub, to be found growing almost everywhere, and particularly in low, moist ground. All our doctors have adopted its use, and now few or none die of those late fearful diseases. There are two kinds of it, male and female; the latter, of which I enclose a leaf and flower, is the one that is most used."

LONDON TO NIAGARA.—We have been furnished with a pamphlet issued by Messrs. Edwards, Sanford & Co., the enterprising express agents in London, connected with Adams & Co. in this country, in which they offer tickets entitling the holder to a passage from London to Niagara Falls and back, allowing a visit to Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Boston, and other eastern cities. The ocean passage to be made in either the city of Manchester or City of Glasgow steamers. The price for all this travel and sight-seeing is fixed at the low sum of £80, or somewhere about \$400. We have no doubt but the enterprise will be very successful.

NAVAL.—The United States frigate Savannah, Commander Mercer, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Salter, destined for the coast of Brazil, dropped down from the navy yard to the anchorage off the naval hospital on Monday. The United States steamer Engineer, Master Olmsted commanding, arrived here yesterday from Washington with steam-boilers for the navy yard. The Engineer towed from the Washington navy yard to the Tuscan brig Attar Gull, Zar, bound to Boston.—*Norfolk Beacon*, 17th.

Ovid F. Johnson, Esq.

This gentleman, who at one time was one of the editors of the Washington Union, addresses the public through the columns of that paper on Wednesday last, upon the unjust nature of the following statement, which he says has been most extensively published in the newspapers of the country:

"Ovid F. Johnson, heading a list of thirty-two others, have all been indicted at Brownsville, Texas, for violating the neutrality laws." In regard to Mexico. The statement he admits to be true, but he considers its publication in that form does not carry a correct idea of the truth. In January and February of 1852 he says the frontier of the Rio Grande was excited in consequence of the robberies, acts of arson, and assassinations committed on our territory by Mexican banditti, who were protected by General Arvalo, the Mexican commander, who not only disregarded the authority of the local Mexican *ayuntamientos*, but oppressed and plundered them in every possible manner. In this state of affairs, Carvajal, the organ of the Mexican towns, invited American and other citizens to cross to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande and co-operate in preserving order, peace with the United States, and some little remnant of freedom to the down-trodden Mexicans of that frontier. This invitation seeming to offer some chance of arresting the depredations on the American side, he eagerly embraced it and was one of those who individually crossed the Rio Grande, and on the Mexican side of that river aided in concerting measures to benefit the people of both nations and save the people from the dagger of a murderer. This movement resulted in a battle with a large force of Mexican troops in February, 1852. Mr. Johnson commanded the Americans, who had one cannon; their Mexican allies dastardly fled at the first fire, leaving the Americans, who were mostly Texans, to contend with the Mexican government troops, whom they eventually compelled to abandon the field. No advantage was taken of the victory because of the loss of one-third of the men. The government forces were subsequently largely reinforced, and the small but gallant band had no alternative but to retire and wait a more favorable opportunity. This was the head and front of his offence, and no more.

In March, 1852, the United States court met at Brownsville, where, by means of a pensioned deputy marshal, "secret service" money from Washington, and more from Mexico, spies, hired agents of Mexico, subsidized judges, the work of vengeance began. Though a few were indicted, the grand jury refused to indict him. He subsequently left the country, and a more purchasable grand jury was found, and this indictment was found against him in his absence. Of the thirty-two indicted, the Government has discharged the cases against thirteen, leaving him and eighteen others to glut the vengeance of Mexico. He denies that the United States has any jurisdiction over violence committed in Mexico. He rejoices that his associates in the deed, as well as in the indictment, were persons whom no man need disavow. He intends to be present at the trial, and as counsel walk with his friends through the fiery furnace, not doubting but that they will all come out without the smell of smoke on their garments. He denies the possibility of any jury of Texans convicting any man for the so-called offence which he and his comrades committed. Of all the acts of his life he can look back upon no one with more unalloyed exultation than the one for which he is indicted; for, in the language of Burke, he can emphatically say: "Hereafter, whatever be my lot in life, in joy or in sorrow, in triumph or in defeat, I will think of this accusation and be comforted."

We know nothing of the circumstances attending the accusation or indictment of Mr. Johnson, nor of the acts on his part out of which they have proceeded, further than is contained in his card, of which the substance is given above.

Visit to the Small Tunnel.

Last week, in company with our old Democratic friend, Colonel K., (at whose hospitable mansion we were most gladly made welcome by a whole bevy of young ladies,) we visited the smaller tunnel situated about nine miles above Mechem River Depot. We passed along the entire route, so that we had an excellent opportunity of seeing and examining the work. A short distance above Mechem's river there is quite a gap to fill in, and a large bill of rock to blast through, which, we are informed, would be entirely completed and the rails laid by the first of November next. Such is the calculation of those engaged in the work, but such was not the conclusion to which our friend and myself came, unless the working force is increased tenfold its present number.

After crossing the hill last mentioned, the road for several miles is entirely completed and ready to receive the cross ties and iron rails. On the track of this road there is a layer of small stone, to the depth of six or eight inches, similar to a macadamized road. We found it to be well done, and as good and beautiful a piece of work as we have seen for some time. It reflects great credit upon Colonel Crozet, the State engineer, under whose direction and oversight it has been constructed. The road skirts along the spur and hills of the Blue Ridge, crossing in its path many fine farms. In several places deep cuts have been made through hills of rock, mostly sandstone, and soft and porous slate, a large portion of which crumbles away on exposure to the atmosphere. On the Blair Park estate the road leads through a succession of hills which have been cut through, and the overhanging rock looks as if at the first blast of the steam-whistle a thousand loads of rock would topple down and block up the road, and we found that already large masses had slid down and filled the track.

The entrance to the first tunnel is delightfully situated, the hill gracefully and beautifully making a curve for a considerable distance; mountains, hills, valleys, forests, plantations, &c., are seen for miles in the distance, and open to the beholder a scene grand, sublime, and refreshing. The track of this road there is a layer of small stone, to the depth of six or eight inches, similar to a macadamized road. We found it to be well done, and as good and beautiful a piece of work as we have seen for some time. It reflects great credit upon Colonel Crozet, the State engineer, under whose direction and oversight it has been constructed. The road skirts along the spur and hills of the Blue Ridge, crossing in its path many fine farms. In several places deep cuts have been made through hills of rock, mostly sandstone, and soft and porous slate, a large portion of which crumbles away on exposure to the atmosphere. On the Blair Park estate the road leads through a succession of hills which have been cut through, and the overhanging rock looks as if at the first blast of the steam-whistle a thousand loads of rock would topple down and block up the road, and we found that already large masses had slid down and filled the track.

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Secretary Marcy's Circular.

We take the following from the New York Tribune:

"The Tribune has often and earnestly called upon the Government to reform its diplomatic and consular establishments, and to improve the manner in which its late circular on the subject of the consular service was made the subject of discussion. The circular, of course, the latter thought it beneath the range of statecraft to fire as low as the tails of coats and the knee-buckles of breeches. It would seem, however, that in a quarter where we should least expect it, (the London Times) the circular of the Secretary is highly approved. The Times appears to think that symbols are important, and that there may be concealed under them either civilization or barbarism."

"We quote from that journal: 'But if consuls are not to wear cocked hats and play the diplomatist, what are they to do? On this head the circular is tolerably explicit. They are to keep their offices open for the transaction of business from nine a. m. till three p. m.; they are to obtain no leave of absence, except in urgent cases, and for short periods; they are to attend to the requirements of American citizens, as in duty bound, and they are requested to communicate freely and frequently with the Department of State in all that relates to scientific discoveries, progress in the arts, and to general statistics in foreign countries.' It is added that the American Government has in contemplation to publish annually a volume containing extracts of this description from all the consular dispatches. Such are the views taken by the new Administration at Washington of the consular service of the United States, and such, in substance, is the 'first diplomatic note' of the recently-elevated 'Premier.' If all the communications of this high functionary display equal common sense, they will sustain a very favorable contrast with any 'State papers' of the age. It is not, however, solely out of compliment to the American Administration that we have offered these remarks. There is much in them which may be applied with great advantage to our own institutions. We have no desire to say much about consuls, though it can surely be not very flattering to a civilized nation that an envoy accredited to its government should be decorated as if he were intending to astonish Patagonians or Ashantees. Nevertheless, there may be just as much pride under black cloth as gold embroidery, and if custom is still for itself, it is hardly worth while to affect singularity in such matters. But with respect to the duties of all British representatives in foreign countries, we cannot too closely adopt the opinions expressed in the American circular. If even Americans in this situation have been led, as the note informs us, into 'anti-American practices and tendencies,' we may easily infer the force of professional temptations in the diplomatic service. Secretaries and attachés are apt to forget themselves in the atmospheres they breathe, and the practices at their legs must be in many respects improved, unless an American citizen is to enjoy in these respects an advantage over a British subject."

"All this is correct save the phrase 'if custom is still for itself.' Custom in Europe was still for the time of royalty when we declared for Republicanism. Custom is not for itself, but fools are."

THE CASE OF ELYMOIN.—We have heretofore published an account of the pardon of Francis B. Elymoyn, by Governor Seymour, of New York, upon petitions and certificates afterwards discovered to be forgeries; of Elymoyn's subsequent arrest and commitment to prison. The Auburn *Daily Advertiser* states that new difficulties have been thrown around the case, by the alteration of the records in the office of the Secretary of State of New York. The *Advertiser* says:

"To test the power of the Governor to revoke his pardon when unconstitutionally granted, and to restore the prisoner to his personal liberty, an application was about being made for a writ of *habeas corpus*. For this purpose an application was made, on the 10th instant, to the Secretary of State, for an exemplified copy of the record of Elymoyn's pardon, the pardon which had been sent to the prisoner having been taken possession of by the officers, and restored to the Governor."

"In the absence of the Secretary, no return was made to the application. Consultations were held between the Governor and Attorney General, and on the Secretary's return to Albany, by the advice of the Attorney General and with the approval of the Governor, the Secretary of State altered the record in his office, so as to change the name of Elymoyn to Edymore."

"In the order given by the Governor to the Secretary to issue the pardon, the name is correctly and legally written Elymoyn, and so it is transcribed in the record. A certified copy of this order is made evidence by law in any court in this State, and it is the only evidence that can be resorted to in case the pardon sent to the prisoner is lost."

"It will be borne in mind that the pardon had been for one month in the hand of the prisoner, the officers who took possession of it, the Governor, the State prison officers, and others."

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.—We commend the following, from the *Baltimore Times* of yesterday, to the attention of our citizens:

"Washington city is the national metropolis, and a 'World's Fair'—an exhibition of the wealth, science, skill, resources, advancement, and industry of the nation—should be held at the nation's capital."

"The Government should aid in the matter. The army and navy, our foreign representatives, and our home officers, the male, the public can, every part of the Government machinery should be put to work to collect together from abroad and at home whatever is necessary for the National Fair. It would be a beautiful sight to see the whole country, from Maine to California, meeting on this middle ground. It would be a national, truly a national, fair. Let no expense be spared. Let the newspapers everywhere be authorized to herald the advertisement of the nation, and let the people, the whole people, be invited to come up to Washington to a National Fair."

"The leading men of the District should take the matter up at once, form a committee, and go to work. There are some magnificent public parks at Washington upon which to erect the 'Palace'."

AN ECCENTRIC MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Hon. Caleb Lyon, who has just returned from a visit to Europe, is a member of Congress elect from the western section of New York, and is said to be talented and exceedingly eccentric. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"We have seen him before now, with a plaid silk cravat, monkey-jacket, and green and black pants, in a gay hall-room, the observed of all observers, perfectly at home in his oddities, and really beloved by all who knew how good a heart is hidden behind his California rig. He deigned the seal of the State of California—was clerk of the Constitutional Convention of that State—has been bearer of despatches to China and Brazil, I believe—came home from California—succeeded in being for Assembly three years ago—succeeded in when the Senators resigned to defeat the Canal bill, he too resigned to defeat the Senator from his district—was elected—run as stump candidate for Congress—was elected, of course—can make as telling a speech, or as taking a fugitive poem, as almost anybody; and, we predict, will be the first man asked for by strangers in the gallery of the House of Representatives after Congress meets."

The third volume of Macaulay's History of England is to appear in a few weeks in England. It has been at length completed by its author, and the manuscript has been placed in the hands of his publisher. There has been a general apprehension entertained by his friends that he would not be able to finish it. His health has been greatly impaired by the excessive use of opium, to which he has been addicted, and any continued mental exertion is impossible. A Tory writer of England says that the forthcoming volume may be his story, but not history.—*Boston Atlas*.

Mexico.

The New Orleans papers of the 12th furnish the following news from Mexico:

By the steamship Texas, Captain Place, which arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, we have received files of the *Eco del Centenario* of that place, the 7th, and of papers from the city of Mexico to the 3d instant.

The Texas left Vera Cruz on the 8th. She brings as passengers Major A. Mordecai, United States Army, and other commissioners in the Gardiner case.

The *Eco* is strongly advocating the formation of a savings' bank in Vera Cruz. The principal difficulty, it says, to be apprehended in the way of carrying out the proposition is that of the manner in which the funds ought to be invested, so that they should not be exposed to the risk of a speculation, and that the interest payable on the deposits should be well secured.

The *Siglo XIX.* of the 29th says that the Government of the frontier States have been directed to take the steps necessary to protect Mexicans from the injuries sustained by the failure of the United States to comply with the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe, by which they undertook to repress Indian incursions. It is also stated that the subject is to be laid before the Cabinet at Washington.

A Señor Don José María Pérez y Hernández has been arrested on a charge of having, in the first place, got into practice as a lawyer at Querétaro on the strength of a forged certificate, and played other pranks, till he finally succeeded in being nominated as one of the judges and ultimately as President of the High Court of Justice at Mazatlan.

The *Siglo XIX.* states that the Minister Aguilar, on the 6th instant, issued a note to the governors of the frontier States, instructing them to make out statements, certified in due form, of all the injuries and damages inflicted on citizens of Mexico in consequence of the non-fulfillment on the part of the United States of the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe, by which they were bound to prevent any incursions on Mexico by the Indians on either side of the boundary line.

On the 2d of July, Doña Dolores Ista de Santa Anna made her entry, escorted by all the ministers, the military, &c., into Tacubaya, where she was received with the firing of cannon, &c. This looks very much like an attempt to accustom the Mexicans to the pomp and ceremony of Santa Anna's illustrious contemporary, Napoleon III., of France.

The city of Mexico had been visited with so much rain that fears were entertained of an inundation. The President, had, in consequence, ordered the works at Huastecan for draining the city, which were much dilapidated, to be put in complete repair.

The inhabitants of Mianilla, in the State of Vera Cruz, refused to deliver their arms to the general government and to submit to furnishing recruits for the army. To subdue this insubordination, the Governor, Don Antonio Corona, despatched two hundred men, under the command of Don Louis G. Ojeda, who, while the people had gone to attack a party of forty men of the second light infantry, went from Jalapa on purpose to draw off the attention of the inhabitants, entered the town without resistance and re-established order.

The capital of Guerrero has been visited with an epidemic of a singular character, resembling the yellow fever. It has been very fatal, assumes different forms, and frequently terminates by vomiting blood, which is immediately followed by death. Several distinguished families had fallen victims to it.

Later from Central America.

The New Orleans *True Delta* of the 12th contains the following:

"The treaty between the Republic of Costa Rica and Pope Pius IX., dated October 7, 1852, has been concluded and confirmed with much ceremony. The high-sounding titles of the agents in the formation of the ecclesiastical contract do not vary from the simplicity of republicanism. The functions of the part of his holiness was His Eminence Señor Don Jacinto Antonelli, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Deacon of Santa Agata de Subura, and Secretary of State and of Foreign Relations for His Holiness; and on the part of the Republic of Costa Rica, the contracting party was His Excell